Little Rejoicing Over the Relief of Kimberley Owing to Fears of European Malevolence - British Advance in the Free State to Be Hurried-Gen. Buller Criticised by His Officers-The Boers' Confidence in European Intervention.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. LONDON, Feb. 17 .- The news from the western campaign in the Orange Free State continues to improve, yet England refuses to rejoice. The truth is that the relief of Kimberley came in the nick of time to avert a scare which might have become a panic. Thursday night's debate in both houses of Parliament might well have disheartened any country. Men of both parties expressed views of the situation and the outlook which were fairly appalling in their warnings of national peril. Lord Salisbury could find nothing more comforting to eay in reply than that things were not worse than in the darkest days of the war in the Crimea. Lord Rosebery's solemn declaration that the crisis was a matter of life or death to the British Empire couldn't fail to frighten all chases of Englishmen.

There is no doubt that yesterday would have been almost another Black Friday in the financial world had not the news of the great success of the British arms come before the opening of the Stock Exchange. As it was, the Intelligence which a week ago would have caused an enthustastic boom in the market created a slight rally. Then came a relapse and the stagnation, which continues to-day.

The idea which chiefly alarms the public, including financial circles, is a vague feeling that evil in some form of foreign malevolence will befall Great Britain as soon as her adversity in Bouth Africa changes into success; in other words that England's military good fortune means her political peril. It is still impossible to Indicate any definite basis for these fears. Lord Rosebery gave a vague expression to them and the public was excusable in inferring that he spoke from actual knowledge. It is a fact that Lord Rosebery had no intention of speaking when he went to the House of Lords on Thursday.

His extraordinary speech, which has so alarmed the country, was made because of information which came to him within an hour of its delivery. This point has some significance in view of the custom of the British Government to take the leaders of the opposition into their confidence regarding any matter which gravely involves the fortune of the

It is announced as a matter of course that the important orders in the direction of naval mobilization mean nothing beyond mere service routine. The value of this perfunctory denial will be seen later. It is quite true, however, that even if the Government has no definite cause for alarm it is acting wisely in freeeasing its preparations and vigilance in regard to other powers as its military fortunes in the South African campaign improve. In respect to the military situation there is

no longer reason to doubt that the invasion of the Orange Free State has begun in earnest and will be vigorously pushed. THE SUN'S Jacobsdal despatch, which was the only press message received during the day from the head of the column, makes this abundantly clear. n the other hand, it would be absurd to jump to the conclusion that the Boers have suddealy decided to turn tail and flee from the advancing Britishers without serious resistance. The whole history of their gallant campaign gives the lie to such an assumption. Undoubtedly they have changed their plans. or rather they are carrying out a later feature of their campaign, which recent developments have made operative. It is significant that the latest despatches indicate that the Boers are operating successfully in the vicinity of Coleaburg, which is due south from Jacobsdai

Much depends, almost everything indeed, on the speed of the British advance on Bloemfontein. The Boers will be able to check the invasion if they have time to intrench themselves at any point where they cannot be outflanked. It is one of the new laws of war which this struggle has demonstrated that a force armed with modern rifles and light guns can make a position impregnable against a frontal attack if intrenched. It is not conceivable that either Gen. Roberts or Gen. Kitchener would attempt to defy this law after the experiences of three British Generals. It may be expected therefore that the British advance will be as rapid as possible so long as the Federal forces are on the move, with the object not to give the retreating burghers time to make trenches. It would be surprising, however, if it does not prove that Bloemfontein itself is now surcounded with intrenchments, which without other fortifications should make the capture of

the city extremely difficult. The news from the British forces in Natal continues to be unfavorable. Grave information is contained in letters written by officers of Gen. Buller's army. In a letter written on Jan. 26 and received in London to-day, amazing | said. criticisms are made of the commander who went out to South Africa as the chief of the British forces. It declared in plain language that his plans are made and executed without consultation with any of his staff and that they include attempts which are simply suicidal and dely the fundamental principles of strategy, Moreover, they violate rules which Gen. Buller himself laid down in his published works on the subject, and his own officers are at a loss to account for his actions. They do not hesitate to say to one another that they have lost confidence in him. Fortunately, this feeling has not spread among the rank and file, which include the best troops in the British Army. It is expected, however, that Gen. Buller will either be ordered to remain comparatively inactive or will be virtually superseded by Gen. Warren.

A private letter from a well-informed source at Pretoria, dated Jan. 10, is remarkable for the calm assumption that Europe will never permit England to rob the Transvaal and the Orange Free State of their independence. Reading between the lines, in fact, it assumes that President Krüger received assurances that if the burghers only make a good fight, powerful friends at the last moment will step in and say "Hands off!" to the victor. The letter leaves no doubt of the confidence of the Boer leaders in their ability to keep the war going indefinitely. Twelve months hence is mentioned as the earliest date for the capture of Pretoria and two years for the final subjugation of the Transvaal, while it is incidentally mentioned that all the leading foreign officers in the ser vice of the two Republics have been engaged for three years with one year's salary paid in advance.

The writer says that the republican force have been reenforced since the war began by 10,000 Dutchmen and 2,000 Englishmen from Cape Colony and Natal, and 3,000 foreigners who have come via. Delagoa Bay and paid their own expenses. It is declared that there are 75,000 men in the fighting line with reserves to the number of about 30,000 more. The country is calm, the blacks working on the farms and in the towns as in normal times. There is not the slightest fear of a native rising, because every Kaffir was disarmed before the beginning of the war. Finally the writer

via Pennsylvania and Southern Rys; the popular route, Leave New York 12:40 P. M. Florida Limited 3:25 P. M.; Florida Express, 12:10 night, Fast Mail. Drawing room sleeping car service. St. Augustine, Paim Beach, Mismi and Tampa. Dining car service. New York office 271 or 1195 Broadway.

intimated that big events would happen about the beginning of March when the climatic adrantages will all be on the Boer side and Gen. Joubert will take the offensive.

PARIS CABMEN MAY STRIKE.

Demands Made in Anticipation of the Opening of This Year's Exposition.

Special Cable Perpatch to THE BUN. Paris, Feb. 17.-The French cabmen, following the course they pursued on the occasion of the expositions of 1878 and 1889, threaten to inaugurate a general strike before the opening of the Exposition this year. The members of the Chamber of Deputies from the Paris districts, after listening to the demands of the cabmen to-day, decided to lay the whole matter before Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau and M. Dupuy, the President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.

The cabmen demand a fixed sum for their daily wages. They also demand the abolition of what they term as unfair and arbitrarily fixed sum which they have to pay the cab companies for the hire of their vehicles. Furthermore, they ask that the money they deposit as security, shall be deposited in banks instead of with the cab companies, in order to prevent the companies from making arbitrary deductions.

The cab drivers also demand the repeal of all rdinances providing for the punishment by mprisonment of offenders against the rules in regard to fast driving, &c. Finally, they de-mand that a law shall be passed authorizing the Municipal Council to regulate the cab service of Paris.

SPAIN'S WAR INVESTIGATION.

Count de Almenas Hints That Naval Papers Sent From Washington are Missing. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Feb. 17 .- In the Senate yesterday Count de Almenas repeated his demand that ertain papers forwarded to the Government in Madrid by the Spanish naval attaché at Washington before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War should be produced. In the course of his remarks he insinuated that the documents had disappeared. The Senatorial committee which is investigating the question of the responsibility for the loss of Spain's colonies is considering a proposition to demand the production of the documents referred to.

JOSIAH QUINCY MARRIED.

Boston's Former Mayor Weds Mrs. Tyler of Quincy, Mass., in London.

Special Cable Dematch to Tire Say LONDON, Feb. 17 .- Josiah Quincy, formerly layor of Boston, was married this morning at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, to Mrs Ella Frances Tyler, widow of Prof. W. H. Tyler of Quincy, Mass. John R. Carter, second secretary of the American I mbasey, was best man. Royal Tyler, a son of Mrs. Tyler, gave the bride away. Ambassador Choate and his family were among those present.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS SENTENCED. Former Commander of the Czar's Body

guard Among Those Disgraced. Special Cable Despatch to Tite Sus. St. PRIERSBURG, Feb. 17.-The Official Messenger announces that the Czar has con-firmed the sentences of Major-Gen. Howaiski, the former commander of the Emperor's Cossaek bodyguard, Col. Popoff, the second in command, and Capt. Kunderjubski, former manager of the Economic Section of the Cossack army. All these officers are deprived of their rank, nobility, orders, decorations and civil rights, and banished. Three chancellery officials of the Commissariat Department were sentenced for the same offence.

which is not specified. IRISH UNITY.

Tim Healy to Discontinue the Publication

Special Cobie Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The parliamentary unity of the Irish parties has stood the strain of mother week, when politics have been lively and the situation in Ireland shows gratifying improvement. Tim Healy is about to give a proof of his good faith by ceasing the publication of his Dublin organ, the Daily Nation,

BANKER LAPHAM'S YOUNG WIFE. She Is Employed as a Clerk in the Waldorf-Astoria in This City.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 17 .- It is reported here that Mrs. Catherine Boddy Lapham, the former wife of George H. Lapham, the Penn Yan banker, is employed as a clerk in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York city. The Hon. John Van Voorheis, who was counsel for Mrs. Lapbam in the divorce action, said to-day that he had run across Mrs. Lapham unexpectedly while in the Waldorf-Astoria. He said that Mrs. Lapham told him she was employed there at small pay, but did not believe she would be able to keep the place much longer as the work was too hard for her. She was employed on the eleventh floor of the hotel at the time, he

Mrs. Lapham is the daughter of Archdeacon Boddy, the famous prelate of Toronto, Canada. She was young when she married Lapham. The latter is now 67 years of age and she is only 30. Mr. Lapham was President of a bank at Penn Yan, N. Y., and was supposed to be in excellent condition fluancially when the community was stirred by the news that he had commenced an action against his young wife for absolute divorce, alleging indiscretions with Clinton B. Struble, son of Judge Hanford Struble of Penn Yan. The action was tried before Justice Daly in Penn Yan and a divorce was refused. The couple later decided upon a separation, and Mrs. Lapham was to receive \$1.200 a year, which was later reduced to \$600. Shortly after the divorce case was decided, the bank of which Lapham was President went to pieces and Lapham went to work for his brother in a drug store, getting a dollar a day for his services. He is now employed there.

Mrs. Lapham's contention is that her former husband is trying to show himself poverty-stricken in order to escate payment of alimony, and has allowed judgments to pile up against him, when he is in reality wealthy. His attorney said to-day that Lapham is insolvent, and he asked Juige Davy in Surreme Court to still further reduce the alimony. The Court took this proposition under advisement, tried before Justice Daly in Penn Yan and a

It was said at the Waldorf-Astoria iast night that Mrs. Catherine Boddy Lapham was employed as a clerk on the eleventh floor of the hotel. Her duties were of a cierical nature, it was said, and she had charge also of the floor, with three bell boys assisting her. She had been employed at the hotel only a short time.

"UNCLE JOHN" IN WASHINGTON.

The President's Cousin a Candidate for Postmaster at Warren, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-John Campbell of Warren. Ohio, first cousin of the President, is in Washington as a candidate for the office of Postmaster at Warren. "Uncle John." as he is familiarly known in Ohio, is the proprietor of a farnous eating house in Warren, and is said to bear a remarkably close resemblance to the President, a statement that appears not to be President, a statement that appears not to be verified by the portrait of "Uncle John," printed in a local paper this afternoon. His lather was a brother of the President's mother, and his son now holds a place as foreman of aging in the Street Cleaning Department of Washington, "Uncle John" has not called on the President yet, but he will do so shortly in response to an invitation. Another candidate for the Warren Post Office is Capt, Frank M. Ritezer, editor of the Daily Chronicle of that town, which is in the Congress district of Representative Dick, Secretary of the National Republican Committee.

Golf, Hunting, Fishing at Tampa Bay and Florida West Coast Hotels. Through train ser-vice-Plant System, 200 Broadway, N. Y.-440. BRITISH IN HOT PURSUIT, later on. The British had eight killed and four

BOKES RETREAT FROM KIMBERLEY TOWARD BLOEMFONTEIN.

Gen. Cronje's Lasger Attacked and Ammu nition and Stores Captured by the British-The Boers Cut Off a British Supply Column-A Pretoria Version of the Relief of Kimberley-A Report That the Boers at Magersfontein Are Hemmed In. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

From The Sun's Correspondent with Gen. Methuen's Forces. MODDER RIVER, Feb. 16, 12:30 P. M .- Gen. Cronje with a large force has retreated from the head laager on the Modder River toward Bloemfontein. Gen. Kelley-Kenny is now

attacking him. London, Feb. 17.-The War Office has received the following despatch from Ger. Roberts, dated Jacobedal, Feb. 17, 5:50 A. M.: "Kelly-Kenny captured yesterday seventyeight wagons with stores, two wagons with Mausers, eight boxes of shells, ten barrels of explosives and many stores belonging to Cronje's leager, which our artillery was still shelling when Kitchener despatched the mes-

senger. A despatch to a news agency from Jacobsdal adds this information to Lord Roberts's despatch: "Owing to the fatigue of the oxen Gen, Cronje was compelled to outspan [unhitch] them and form a laager with the uncaptured wagons. This laager is now being shelled by the British artillery."

The Queen has approved the promotion of Gen. French to be a Major-General and of Lieut.-Col. Kekewich, the commander of the Kimberley garrison, to be a Colonel. The War Office list of casualties among the

privates in the fighting at Jacobsdal on Feb.

14 shows that 1 man was killed, 15 were wounded and 3 are missing. A Pretoria despatch dated Feb. 16, says: "In reference to the fighting near Jacobsdal, it anpears that 2,000 British troops went through the Federal position at Modder River, and entered Kimberley, It is reported that the Federals intercepted the British rear guard, taking great booty, oxen and a number of prisoners."

JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16.-The Boers have captured a large British convoy at Riet River. CAPE Town, Feb. 16, 11:40 A. M .- The Boers Magersfontein are now completely hemmed in by Gen. Methuen's forces at Modder River. Gen. Roberts's men at Kilp Drift and Gen. Hector Macdonald's Highland Brigade at Koodoesberg.

THE FIGHTING AT JACOBSDAL.

Boers Got Away With Provisions and Transport-British in Good Condition. Special Cable Dematches to THE SUN. From THE SUN's Correspondent with Gen. Roberts's

Forces. JACOBSDAL, Orange Free State, Feb. 16, via Modder River, Feb. 16, 12:30 P. M .- The British entered this town yesterday afternoon by way of the southeastern outskirts. Gen. A. G. Wavell's brigade, which included a portion of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, and a

The town of Jacobsdal was scarcely touched by the shell are. Acting Landrost Dutoit and many women and children remain in the town. The regular Landrost, Jan Stevn, a brother of President Steyn of the Orange Free State, left the town on Wednesday. The Boers took their

forage and transport with them. Gen. Lord Roberts this morning visited the German-Boer hospital, which has been established here since the first of December. Gen. Roberts was very much pleased with the fine arrangements and the kindness shown to the British wounded, some of whom were in the

battle of Magerstontein. The march of the British infantry was eventess, and despite the intense heat there were few prostrations. At noon yesterday the Boers spiped at the rear guard while it was leaving Waterval.

Gen, French has pushed through the Boer lines of communication from Klip Drift to Alexanderfontein, and thence on to Kimberley.

which place he has entered. The Boers here express astonishment at the fitness of the British horses. Despite the heat and dust and the weight of the kit, the health and spirits of the British troops are remarkable. Very few cases of men suffering from footsores on account of the march are reported from the hospitals. Col. Sloeum of the United States Army is

here, as is the Austrian military attaché. LONDON, Feb. 17. - A despatch to the Chronicle from Jacobsdal, dated yesterday, says: "After the Sixth Division evacuated Jacobsdal on Thursday, in order to move north, the enemy reoccupied the place. The Fifteenth Brigade. including the London Imperial Volunteers, attacked and shelled the Boers. The men advanced steadily and in splendid order and drove the enemy over the ridges to the northward. The Volunteers who had scouted to the right and left showed veteran-like pluck and steadiness. The Straffordshires made a bayonet charge, but the enemy did not wait. The town was recaptured in three hours and the mounted

n'antry is pursuing the Boers." CAPE Town, Feb. 16, 10:30 A. M.-When the news of the relief of Kimberley reached here to-day an immense crowd rushed to the Government House where they sang patriotic English songs and cheered enthusiastically. An attempt was made to get Governor Sin Alfred Milner to make a speech, but he declined.

DR. LEYDS NOT WORRIED.

Drange Free Staters Ready for the British -He Will See the Pope.

Special Cable Despatches to THE Sure BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.-In an interview to-day Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transnal, said that he was not worried over the British invasion of the Orange Free State. The Free Staters, he declared, were as well armed and prepared as the Transvasiers.

ROME, Feb. 17 .- Dr. Leyds sent a telegram recently to the Pope requesting an audience. His Holiness sent a reply granting the request.

WAS NOT A PATRIOT MARTYR. Robbins Spent a Quiet Christmas at Harrismith Instead of Being Shot.

Special Ca' le Despatch to THE SUN. MANCHESTER, Feb. 17 .- The Guardian says that the mother of Mr. Robbins, one of the Englishmen reported to have been shot on Christmas Day at Harrismith, Orange Free country, has received a letter from her son, dated Dec. 30. In this letter Mr. Robbins tells and Thirty-seventh streets. his mother that he spent a quiet Christmas.

SKIRMISH AT DORDRECHT.

The British Occupied the Town After a Fight and Then Evacuated It.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. BIRD's RIVER CAMP, Cape Colony, Feb. 16. den. Brabant. with his Colonial frregulars. made a reconnoisance to-day, and came in contact with the Boers at Dordrecht. It was a drawn battle, after eight hours' fighting. The British occupied Dordrecht, but evacuated it

Twenty-four Hours to Chicago. The Lake Shore Limited—most comfortable train in the works—every day at 5:80 P. M. from Grand Central Station, by New York Central.—44%

STERRETROOM, Cape Colony, Feb. 17 .- The Boers this morning are advancing toward Molteno. They have several heavy guns. The Boers fired on the British pickets and some of them have advanced within rifle-shot distance of the English troops.

GEN. BULLER FIGHTING AGAIN? Lorenzo Marques Hears a Boer Report of Second Attack on Vanikrantz.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 17 -- Despatches received here to-day from Boer sources say that the British under Gen. Buller are again attacking Vasikrantz. The Boers, the telegrams say, are holding their own.

LONDON, Feb. 18.-The story from Boer sources that the British forces at the Tugela have again attacked Vasikrantz is not confirmed officially, though Durban sends rumors that Gen. Buller has reoccupied the place and that the Boers are retreating in the direction of the Orange Free State. Another report is that there has been fighting on Gen. Buller's extreme right. It is thought possible that Gen. Buller is making feints on Vaalkrantz and that the principal movement is to the eastward.

People who have arrived at Durban from the vicinity of the Tugela say that important operations are in progress, and these stories receive confirmation from the fact that the censor at the front has stopped the transmission of all telegrams.

There is nothing further from the Western campaign in the vicinity of Kimberley and Jacobsdal. It was stated at the War Office at in dnight that there was no news.

CANADIANS IN THE ADVANCE,

British Supply Column Attacked While Jacobsdal Was Being Taken. MONTERAL. Feb. 17 .- The Star to-day publishes a special cable despatch from its correspondent with the first Canadian contingent

operating under Gen. Roberts. It was sent

from Jacobsdal on Thursday and says: "In the operations which have resulted in the occupation of Jacobsdal by British troops, the hasty retreat of Gen. Cronje from Magersfontein and the relief of Kimberley, the Royal Canadian Regiment had a share. When the order to make the forward movement was given the Canadians, who as I ore have wired were brigaded in the Ninth Division, moved out from Wegedraal on the right flank of the force to attack Jacobsdal as reserves. Preparatory to the occupation of Jacobsdal Gen. French arrived at Wegedraal on the 15th. The Seventh Division advanced upon Jacobsdal from the east on the afternoon of the same day. This movement was a part of a general advance ordered through the Free State for the cellef of Kimberley and the discomflure of Cronje. During his advance Gen. French captured Brown's Drift on the Modder

River.

"After the junction of forces at Wegedraal and the decision to advance upon Jacobsdai, it was seen that a sharp fight was in store. The City of London Volunteers formed the advance guard, the South Waiss Borderers were placed in the centre and the North Staffordshires on the right flank. These last were the first in Jacobsdal. They cleared out the Boers opposing them after a gallant charge with their bayonets.

sharp skirmish with 300 Boers, who were defending Jacobadal and were stationed in trees in the suburbs. The Boers were commanded by the Transvaaler Martens. They retreated to their head langer near Modder River, taking their wounded with them. The British casualties were two killed and seven wounded.

The series of Lacobadal was severely touched. ous engagements, in the German Red Cross

vious engagements, in the German Red Cross hospital.

While the Canadians as part of the Ninth division were protecting the right flank of the troops operating for the capture of Jacobadal, a rear guard composed of troops from the Ninth division attacked Walerwal Drift. They were acting as an escort to the British supply column and quite a heavy engagement resulted.

"Gen. French with his cavalry after the capture of Jacobadal pushed on toward Kimberley and the official information which reached here Thursday at mitinight stated that he had releval that place and on Friday availing dined

lieved that place and on Friday evening dined at the club there, where the victory was cele-brated."

GRAF WALDERSEE AGROUND. Took Bottom Down the Bay, Going Out, in the snowstorm-In No Danger.

The captain of the Government steamer Ordnance called up the Hamburg-American Line pier in Hoboken resterday afternoon at 5:20 o'ctock and told a clerk that as he came up the channel on his return to Pier 3. East liver, he had seen the fine Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, which sailed in the morning, aground on a shoal near Buoy 7. near the northern junction of the Swash and Main channels. Edmund Badenhausen, superintendent of the pler, got three tugs, the Col. A. Stevens, the Manile and the Pulver, which are regularly employed by the company, and told the captains to go down the channel to the assistance of the Graf Waldersee. The captains with great unanimity refused to start in the storm. They said that the snow was blinding and that they could not give any help to the liner at low tide, even if they did reach her, and that they thought it was safer and better to wait until the storm abated. Mr. Badenhausen agreed, and the three tugs were made ready for the trip and waited at the pier. High tide was at 9.35 last night at which hour the weather was too thick

for observations. "The Graf Waldersee is in good order," said Mr. Badenhausen, "and I do not believe that she is in any danger. The sheal on which she has gone aground is not a dangerous one, and has gone aground is not a dangerous one, and I expect that she will be pulled off all right as soon as the tugboats are able to go down to her. She may get clear herself without any assistance as soon as she gets the title." The captain of the Ordinace told Mr. Emil L. Bons, general manager of the line, that the Graf Waldersee was resting easily and apparantly in no danger.

L. Bons, general manager of the line, that the Graf Waldersee was resting easily and apparently in no danger.

She carries 210 passengers, cabin and steerage. Among the cabin passengers are Capt. H. Martens, Freiherr von Maltzahn, the Rev. Heinrich Schwenderer, Dr. Edward Ullrich, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Watkins, Mrs. Alfred H. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Chabert, Mrs. Drusilia Daly, Dr. Alfred Grosse, Henry H. Holly, Jr., Mrs. Edward C. Ross, Miss Romona Mantzyk, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Godwin and Dr. Alfred Grosse.

The Graf Waldersee is one of the biggest passenger and cargo carriers affoat. She is practically a sister ship of the colossal Pennsylvania. She has a lofty, four-storied superstructure amidships where all her cabin passengers are housed. She has room for about 1,000 steerage and 350 first and second cabin passengers. She is a twin-serew and can cover the distance between this port and Hamburg in about eleven days. She is a ten-day boat in pleasant weather.

ANOTHER FIFTH AFENUE FIRE. Starts Among Max Williams's Etchings Just

Above Thirty-sixth Street. The store of Max Williams, who sells atchings at 397 Fifth avenue was aftre at 1:20 o'clock this morning. The firemen were

humpered in reaching the store by the snow in the street and the fire gained a good head-State, for refusing to take up arms against his | way before their arrival. The building is in the middle of the block between Thirty-sixth

Drowned While Skating.

ALBANY, Feb. 17 .- John Cossin, Jr., a son of ex-Assemblyman John'J. Cossin of Rensselaer, was drowned while skating this afternoon. He is a brother-in-law of millionaire Archibald J. McClure of this city.

No Despatches to Kimberley Yet. The cable companies have been notified from London to cancel Fri lay's notice with regard to messages for Kimberley. There is no tele-graphic communication with Kimberley at pres-

\$27.50 New Orleans and Return, Mardi Gras, from Washington via Southern Ratiway. New York office 271 or 1185 Broadway.—Ado.

THE REV. DR. MORGAN VICTIM OF A PETTY SWINDLER.

"Roland R. Molineux" and Saulne "There Is Something I Would Like to Speak to You About Before I Leave." Some petty swindler to make a few cents has een forging the name of Roland B. Molineux. and thereby gave Molineux a few moments of great uneasiness until the nature of the swindle was explained to him. The victim is the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. He dosen't regret par-ticularly the loss of his fifty cents, but he loes regret very much that a swindle so con-

successful. On Thursday noon Dr. Morgan entered the rectory through the church, to look at some new flooring upon which the men were then working. The sexton called his attention to a young man who had been waiting in the vestibule for an hour. Upon seeing Dr. Morgan the young man, who was well-dressed and respectable looking, came forward and said: "If you are Dr. Morgan, I have a letter to you

temptible, as he terms it, should have been

from Mr. Molineux." The ciergyman took the note, opened it and read it, as follows:

"Dear Dr.—If it would not seem to you like an imposition I would be pleased to have you call upon me this afternoon, it is my last day in the Tombs and there is something I would like to speak to you soult before I leave.

"Father was over this morning and my wife will probably be over this afternoon or in the morning.

will probably be over this attention will probably be over this action on the morning.

"I more than appreciate the kindly sentiments and wishes that I receive from all, and it is very encouraging. I sincerely hope you will find it within your power to call to-uay.

"Dr., kindly recompense this young man for delivering message, and I will have Father refund it to you.

"Trusting to see you this afternoon, I remain, Yours very sincerely.

"Roland B. Molinkux."

The letter was written with a fine pen and in The letter was written with a fine pen and in a round hand. The handwriting in no way resembles that of Molineux.

"Reading it over hastliy," said Dr. Morgan, "it seemed to me expressed as a man of education, like Molineux, would express such a request. Atthat time I did not notice the abbreviation of the address "Dear Dr.," or I might possibly have suspected. Afterward my brother, who was with me and saw the note, remarked that it did not resemble the facinities of Molineux's handwriting, but that was not until I had returned from the Tombs, I married Mr. and Mrs. Molineux, I had visited Molineux after his imprisonment, and though I had not been to see him recently, the matter of pastoral visits to the Tombs prisoners being in the hands of the Rev. Mr., Profilt, I was very ready to comply with his request, I considered or pastoral visits to the form of prisoners being in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Profilit. I was very ready to comply with his request. I considered that my acquaintanceship with Molineux fully justified such a request, and I prepared to set out immediately after luncheon."

Meantime the young man was waiting for Dr. Morgan to finish the perusal of the note. When he came to the last paragraph the Doctor looked up and said:

When he came to the last paragraph the Doctor looked up and said:
"You are the measenger referred to?"
"Yes, sir," was the reply.
Dr. Morgan felt in his pocket and found he had only a half dollar and a bill of large denomination. He gave the half dollar to the suprosad messenger, wishing at the time that he had had a dollar to give him; the messenger thanked him and went away.
Immediately up in Dr. Morgan's arrival at the Tombs Mollneux was brought out to see him. The prisoner seemed ghad to see the clergyman and thanked him heartly for coming, but said nothing of the note. Presently, when no one was near them, Dr. Morgan said:
"If what you have to say is private, this is a good time to say it. There is no one within hearing."

good time to say it.
hearing."
Molineux turned charply upon him a startled and surprised look. "I don't know to whom you refer. sir." he

the Tombs."

At this Molineux seemed more agitated than Dr. Morgan had ever seen him before.

"I have not touched pen or pencil to paper since I entered this place, except to communicate with my family or my counsel," he declared emphatically. "There is something behind this; somebody has written this letter for a purpose."

And have letter the was awaiting his arrival when she learned of his marriage.

Both plaintiffs are scarcely over 20, while the defendant is 38 years old.

TWO BOYS SUFFOCATED.

Couldn't Open the Door of a Closet in Which They Shut There is no was awaiting the principal of the marriage.

Both plaintiffs are scarcely over 20, while the defendant is 38 years old.

TWO BOYS SUFFOCATED.

a purpose."
And here is the purpose." said the clergyman, light suddenly breaking in upon him as
he read the final paragraph, asking for money
again. "It is a petty swindle."
He called Molineux's attention to it, and the

He called Molineux's attention to it, and the prisoner asked:
"Do you think that is really all it is?"
"Absolutely all," was the reply. "It is a clumsy forgery for the sake of making a few cents. It hardly seems possible that a man of such good appearance as that young man could be so deprayed as to stoop to use your conviction for a few cents. Nevertheless, it was that. He took the 50 cents I gave him and left."

At this Molineux appeared relieved. Appropri At this Molineux appeared relieved. Apropos of the doctor's remarks about deprayity he said that he had low faith in human nature after hearing men, who, he supposed were his friends, go on the witness stand and swear to hings that were absolutely untrue so far as he was concerned. He assured Dr. Morgan of his

When a Sun reporter called upon Dr. Morgan t his house, 3 East Forty-fifth street, vesterwhen a sor report value upon Dr. sorgan this house, 3 Last Forty-fifth street, yesterday, the clergyman expressed surprise that the news of his visit should have become known.

Thave spoken of it to no one outside of my immediate family, he said. "However, it can do no harm now to make the matter public and I hope it may lead to the capture of the man who was guilty of a swindle so meanly contemptible. I am sorry now that I did not at once report the matter to the police, but I felt that I could not just now spare the time for that."

He then showed the forged letter to the re-porter and described the messenger as a young man about 22 or 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 in height, rather delicate looking, clean shaven and soft spoken, with gentlemanly manners.

MOLINEUX'S PRISON LIFE.

Condemned Man Writes Letters and Is

Visited by His Mother. SING SING, Feb. 17.-Roland B. Molineur arose at 6:30 o'clock this morning and greeted his guards in a cheerful voice. He slept well through the night and Keepers McMahon and Fox were surprised at the ease with which he a process by which he produces from lead a dropped into the routine and discipline of the prison. After he arose he found a new set of guards to take charse of him during the day, Respect layers and Hurbell, Hubbell brought him his breakfast on a tin plate and coffee in a tin cup. He and a spoon, but no knue or fork. He had no choice of tare as in the Tombs, but had to take what came. The meal sent in consected of hash and eggs and coffee, the same as wesserved to the hospital patients.

In the morning Warden Johnson sent his accretary. Mr. Hickey, to tell Molineux that the Warden had been served with a notice of appeal by the condemned man's lawyers, which would act as a stay of execution, dolineux thanked him, but as he was expecting the notice it was no surprise to him. He had writing materials brought to him and wrote several letters, which were examined and read by Chaplain Sanderson before they were mailed. The longest letter was sent to his counsel, Mr. Weeks, and was in reference to his case. He also sent a letter to his wife. Pripeipal Keeper Connaughton went into see Molineux and they the murderer of Doliy Reynolds, is Molineux's nearest neighbor. They cannot see each other, but they can converse if they wish to do so.

Molineux's only personal visitors to-day were his mother and his brother Lesile, who arrived late in the afternoon. They spent about two hours in the corridor outside the cell door, separated from him not only by the bars of the door but also by a steel screen between the door and them. A keeper was with them throughout the interview.

Mis. Molineux was much affected by the meeting, but managad to bear up well while in the prison. Her son's cheerful hearing helped her. When the mother and brother lett him it was with promises to see him as often as the rison regulations would permit. The condemned men may receive visitors under these restrictions at aimost any time, and may also have delicacies if friends supply them.

There was a report to-day that Gen. Molineux had asked the American Hotel to reserve to have delicacies if fri dropped into the routine and discipline of the prison. After he arose he found a new set of

tion. Molineux, when seen in Brooklyn last night said: "We have no intention of moving out of Brooklyn." Southern Railway for All Points South.

New York office 271 or 1185 Broadway, -Adv.

MOLINEUX'S NAME FOLGED. NELETTER FOR "H. C. BARNET." Post Office Sends a Death Notice to the Dead Man at Heckmann's Place.

Nicolas Heekman, the letter box agency man o testified that Roland B. Molineux was the person who hired a letter box in the name of Summoned to the Tombs by a Note Signed II. C. Barnet, said last night that a new Barnet letter had turned up and was now in the

custody of the Post Office authorities. "I received a postal card from the Postmaster" said Heckmann, "notifying 'H. C. Barnet' of the fact that there was a letter for him at the General Post Office. Of course the real H. C. Barnet is dead. So there is no one to claim the new letter. It was received at the New York Post Office on Jan. 29, while Molineux was on trial. The Post Office authorities held it up for the reason that they have made a rule forbidding the use of private letter boxes. Now they send a postal card to my place addressed to H. C. Barnet, saying "you can have said letter by calling at the General Post Office."

QUIGG TO STEP DOWN?

Talk of Bidwell for County President-Gruber Likely to Be a Winner. The Hon. Thomas C. Platt returned to Washington yesterday morning. The serious condition of Mrs. Platt's health called him back. The Hon. Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance, returned to Syracuse yesterday afternoon. Incidentally Mr. Platt, Mr. Odell and Mr. Hendricks and also the Hon. Frank S. Witherbee, former Republican National Committeeman for the State of New York, found a

who are interested in the welfare of the Republican party in the State of New York. The general opinion is that Gruber, the Hon. Abraham Gruber, "Abe," "Col." Abraham Gruber, is to be a winner in the contest in the Twenty-first Assembly district against the

way to confer with a number of gentlemen

Hon. George C. Austin. There was a very positive and strong report last night to the effect that at the proper time the Hon. Gearge R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port of New York, may succeed Mr. Quigg as President of the Republican County Committee. All of Collector Bidwell's friends oppose this idea, saying that he has made so excellent a Collector of Customs that he should be re-

tained in his place. Nevertheless, the most eminent Republican authority in the State of New York said last night that possibly Mr. Bidwell might be induced to accept the place of President of the County Committee. There is really a sincere effort on the part of some Republicans to have the Republican County Committee headed by a man who will be in sympathy with the voters of the organization.

\$450,000 FOR THEIR AFFECTIONS. Two Young Women Sue Millionaire Samuel

Strong for Breach of Promise. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 17 .- Samuel Strong, the millionaire President of the Free Coinage Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, has been sued for breach of promise by two young women, whose affections, they say, have been damaged in the aggregate \$450,000 worth. Strong was married on Feb. 6 to Miss. Regina Neville, the belle of Altman, the of the Bull Hill region of capital Cripple Creek. An uninvited guest was an officer who immediately after the ceremony served papers in a suit for \$250,000 damages brought by Miss Vance of the city of Goldfield. near by. To-day Miss Nellie Lewis, late of Cripple Creek, brought suit for \$200,000 damme," explained the Doctor, becoming somewhat surprised in turn.

"I am still in the dark, Doctor. It was most kind of yer to come, but "Teams in response to your note, asking me to call upon you, as this was your last day in the Tomas."

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.-Thomas Parsons and Jacob Dull, two thirteen-year-old boys, were found dead last night in an outhouse in the

vale. Last night about 8 o'clock the

rear of the Metropolitan Hotel in Mill-vale. Last night about 8 o'clock the boys went into the closet, which is in the rear of the hotel, and closed the door. In some manner the door became jammed and they were unable to get it open. When the boys did not return home at their usual hour their parents began a search for them. The news that two boys were lost soon became known all over the borough and searching parties were sent in all directions.

Among those who joined in the search were the two sons of the undertaker of Millvale. These boys remembered that about 8:30 o'clock they had heard calls and screams coming from the outhouse. Policeman John Coyle went there about 11 o'clock last night and forced open the door. Lying on the floor, with their mouths close to the crack under the door, were rarsons and Duil, dead. It was found that when the closet door was tightly shut it was very hard to open it from the inside, too hard for boys of their age.

In the rear of the hotel is an engine for furnishing power for various purposes in the hotel. This machine is fired with natural gas and the exhaust gas escapes by means of a pipe into the vault of the outhouse where the boys were found. The vault and whole closet became filled with the fumes, overcoming the boys and weakening them so that they could not open the closet door. They evidently called for help till they fell exhausted, and then putting their mouths to the crack of the closed door tried to suck enough air into their lungs to sustain life. The King bors asy it never occurred to them that anyone was calling for aid when they heard the

one was calling for aid when they heard the SUBSTITUTE FOR TIN AND COPPER.

Made Important Discoveries. CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- J. Knight Hardy, a Chicagoan, who has spent most of his life in the study of metallurgy, says he has discovered metal that has all of the chemical and mechanical qualities of tin and that also it is non-frictional. He is having his products experimented upon by large manufacturing ing his products experimented upon by large manufacturing concerns with a view to testing it for mechanical uses. He also makes a product of copper, so hard, he declares, that it may be used in ear journals, and that it is non-irictional. The latter product, he says, will some day be used instead of steel in railway car journals, where friction is now one of the obstacles to be overcome.

The tin-like product that Hardy exhibits in ingots is as neary as lead and it is so hard that it can scarcely be scratched with a knife blade. Mr. Harly says that it can be produced at one-third of the cost of tin, and that for all purposes it is just as good. Both metals, Mr. Hardy declares, can be tempered to any degree of hardness. of hardness.

NEGRO BOY LYNCHED.

Rope Broke at the First Attempt and Then He Was Shot to Death.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17. - Will Burts, negro, 19 years old, was lynched this morning Aiken county. Three days ago he attempted to assault Mrs. C. L. Weeks, and failing, tried to assault Mrs. C. L. Weeks, and failing, tried to cut her throat. He did not kill her. A crowd of 250 men tracked the nagro lifty miles across Alken. Edgefield and Greenwood counties. He was caught last evening by a farmer, who received \$100 from the posse. The party returned to Greenwood, and at daylight this morning the lynching occurred. Some wished to hold the man till to-night and have a "big time," but this was outvoted. A clothesline was obtained. One end was swing over an oak limb and the other fastened to Burts's neck. He was then ordered to climb the tree and get out on the limb. This he did without hesitation. He was then pushed off the limb. The rope broke and as Burts was not dead.

E. & W. & W. Dress Shirt. E. & W. rfect in every detail. - Adv.

Travel, a Luxury. The "Boyal Limited." Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty at daily at 3 P M. arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Cafe Car Service.—Adv. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CANAL MUST BE OURS. OUR RIGHT TO BUILD IT UPHELD

BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE, Chairman Hepburn Declares That We Are Not Bound by Treaty to Refrain From Carrying Out This Great Enterprise -Great Britain, He Says, Violated the

Spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

Through Her Control of the Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Chairman Hepburn of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day filed the report of the committee on the bill, already favorably reported, authorizing the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal at a cost of \$140,000,000. The report explains the provisions of the bill and discusses the various routes surveyed and the estimates of engineers as to the cost of the canal under the route selected. In regard to the connections already granted for the construction of the canal, Mr. Hepburn says the Government could deal directly with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as it is not believed that the alleged concessionaires have any rights or interests that they can convey to the United States. As to the right of the United States to construct the canal, in view of the claim that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is yet effective, Mr Hepburn says that it is claimed by some persons that creating this short passage to our Pacific possessions would be an invasion of the rights of other maritime nations-that it is a matter of such vast concern as to become international in character. But the committee holds that the people of the no other country would have a right to object if the people of the United States saw fit to coustruct a ship canal from New York to San Francisco, on the territory belonging solely to the United States; nor if Mexico on her own territory constructed a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; nor if Nicaragua constructed a canal on her own soil from the Carribean Sea to the Pacific Ocean. He, therefore, argued that either one of them could grant to another state the right to con-

"No one would have the right," ne says, "to quarrel with Nicaragua in thus disposing to the United States a right that unquestionally telerga to her. The fact that it would enable us in an emergency and in certain directions to increase the efficiency of our Navy does not constitute such a state of facts as allows our rivals to object to our building this canal. Other nations are now making large additions to their naval powers by the use of their shipyards. We certainly possess the right to increase the efficiency of our Navy by increasing the number of our ships. When we have the ships we have the right to send them wherever we choose, and the mere fact that by the rapid transfer through the Nicaragua Canal of our naval vessels to the Pacific, or from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic, thus increasing the efficiency of a given squadron, surely ought not to be regarded as an undue advantage that the United States would have through this waterway. We want to increase our power upon the high seas. Our people are intent upon having their full share of the commerce of the world. This canal is an aid in that direction. It is true that it will disturb the conditions of equality that now exist, but every effort that the successful merchant makes is an effort to disturb this equality and to secure advantages for himself .. Our Government would have precisely the same right to take offence at the use of the Suez Canal by British merchants as would the English Government at our using the Nicaragua Canal."

struct a canal similar to the one under discussion.

Mr. Hepburn then boldly says: "Atal events, we-want our share of the world's commerce, and to secure it we must have all of the utilities that are possible. Nor can we expect to get our share without fierce struggles. There is now the most inense rivalry for this commerce on the part of ommercial nat ons. And our rivals will use all political and commercial influences, and diplomacy with all of its arts, menacing, perhaps, to drive us out of the field. There are persons who say ing out this great enterprise. This statement the committee does not believe. We recognize the fact tant fifty years ago the United States and Great Britain entered into an alliance to secun the building of the Nicaragua Canal. Any per rear of the Metropolitan Hotel in Mill- son who dispassionately studies carefully that treaty must come to the conclusion that the primary stipulations in the Clayton-Bulwer Convention looked to the immediate building of a canal under the influences that might be exerted by the two Governments, rather than to a prohibi

tion of either to build it. "This Nicaragus Canal can properly be de scribed in other words by calling it 'the short route to the East,' and then properly paraphrasing the sentence, 'Great Britain and the United States bound themselves not to secure as against the other 'the short route to the East.'' In 1850 the Nicare guan route was the only 'short route to the East' that any man had in his thoughts, and the spirit of the agreement was that Great Britain would not secure the shortest route to the East without the consent and co-operation of the United States. But in violation of the spirit of the contract Great Britain has, through her control over the Sues Canal, secured for herself a short route to the East, one that is on her territory as completely for all practical purposes as though it was on the soil of Ireland; one that is completely under the control of her guns at Gibraltar and the islands in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and yet we are blandly told that notwithstanding the failure on her part to observe the letter of the seventh article and the spirit of the first article that we are bound by a treaty of alliance entered

into fifty years ago." Mr. Hepburn refers to the immense develop ment of this country and its interests during the past fifty years and says: "There is no comparison between the meagre interests of fifty years ago and the colossal interests of to-day The situation has so changed, the interests of our people now and then are so diverse, the neces sity of responding to these changed conditions is so overwhelming, that the most censorious of those who lead in the formation of the world's judgment will say that our present action must be in harmony with these new conditions rather than the old. There is a law of self-preservation that should control the action of communities, no less than of individuals. Irrepealable statutes are not tolerated. Even the most solemnly enacted constitutions must give way to the demands of the later generations, when it is found that their of the later generations, when it is found that their provisions are harmful to the public welfare."
He concludes: "It is doubtless true that in 1850 Great Britain and the United States contemplated the speedy completion of the Nicaragua Canal. They proposed to have joint interests, not by joint contributions to it, but the possibilities of a Suez Canal, that followed years after 1850, dawnet upon the maritime world, and changed the interests of Great Britain. She no longer desired the Nicaragua Canal for her own uses. She directed her conduct with reference to the new condition, yet still uses this ghost of a dead treaty to frighten the people of the United States from securing the great advantages certain to flow to us from the successful completion of this great undertaking."

OFFICER HURT NAVING A WOMAN. Policeman Reardon Pushed Her to Safety and, Slipping, Hurt His Spine.

In attempting to save a woman from being run down yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Twenty-third street, Policeman Thomas Reardon of the Broadway squad met with an accident him-self. Reardon and Policeman Day were self. Reardon and Policeman Day were trying to get a team of horses that had slipped on the snow-covered roadway to their feet, when a woman ran across the street directly in front of another team. Reardon shouted to her and shoved her out of harm's way. Then in trying to get clear of the horses he slipped and tell, hurting his spine and fracturing his right arm. He was taken to his home at 309 West Forty-eighth street.

Write Southern Railway for Copy of "Win-New York office 271 or 1185 Broadway .-- 446.